IN THE ELECTRICAL FIELD.

Furnished Rooms With Electric Power.

BELL'S PATENT IN AUSTRIA.

It is Cancelled by the Authorities-A Paradox-Pipe Welding-A Narrow Escape-A New Project-Dangers of the Light-Brevities.

Rooms With Electric Power. New York Mail and Exress: "To let:

rooms, with power."

Any one that has traveled much about the city has seen that sign. What does it mean? Go into one of the buildings where it is displayed and you will find a big boiler and engine in the basement, and long belts geared so as to run from floor to floor, turning in each a long shaft that runs other belts attached to some kind of machinery.

If you are of a mechanical turn o mind you will perceive that a great deal of the power developed in the engine below must be lost by this method of transmission. The friction of so many belts, the changes in direction required to adopt the power to use in the different rooms, greatly reduces the effectiveness of the engine. On inquiry you will learn that not more than 10 to 15 per cent of the original force of the engine reappears in the machinery Rooms with power, therefore, are apt to "come high," but in certain businesses we "must have them," nevertheless.

There are plenty of "rooms to let" without power because their size or their situation makes it impossible to put a steam engine into them or to connect them with one by gearing. The use of electric motors changes all this. Power can be applied in any place where a wire can be run and a motor set up, and electric motors are very small for their effective force. A two horse-power motor doesn't take up much more room than a box of soap, or, to be exact, it occupies perhaps five or six cubic feet of room. Now, a one or two horse-power motor will run a series of ventilating fans or turn half a dozen lathes or run a printing-press.

In practice the generators are big dynamos of fifty horse-power or less, kept at a central station. From this, wires run wherever anybody wants a motor. Power can be transmitted in this way as far as is necessary. A small wire will carry it five miles; a larger wire is required for longer distances. It might be supposed that a current strong enough to run a six or seven horse-power dynamo would be dangerous, but it is not. The strongest current that goes over the wire would not hurt a child. The force of the motor is not dependent upon the intensity of the current that comes to it over the wire, but rather upon its volume.

More power can be sublet by a com-pany than it can furnish. If its en-gines are 350 horse power it can safely undertake to furnish customers to th extent of say 400 or 500-horse power This is not from any magical multipli-cation of force, but is due to the fact that not all of the customers ever want to use the whole of the power they have contracted for at the same time. An elevator, for example, uses its power less than half the time, and when it descends to the force of gravity really helps to generate force in the motor.

The electric-power companies charge according to the amount of force used. generally \$3 per horse-power per month Anybody who has ever undertaken to run a steam engine knows that power cannot be furnished by it for any such figure as that.

As to the power companies, their expenses, counting interest on plant, fuel and operating expenses of all kinds, are not over \$2 per horse-power per month; in other words, they make 50 per cent clear profit.

Electricity in a Club House.

New York Commercial Advertiser: The Electric Club of New York candidate for social honors in the club world of the city. From the present outlook it bids fair to be a unique success.

The club is social in character, and will have its reception and drawingrooms, reading-rooms, card-rooms restaurant, bar and lecture-room, with all the ordinary accessories of a social club, but in addition thereto it will undertake a mission in the world-one that will make it an anomally among clubs. It proposes to raise the standard os electrical work, and will carry on a theocetical and practical school of instruction. In the cellar of the club house will be a complete collection of the principal varieties of dynamos and electric generators, all in work-ing order and ready for practical or experimental service. Monthly leetures by the most emnient electricians in the county will be given in the lecture hall, which will seat about 300 per sons, and to these lectures linemen and electrical workmen in all departments will be invited. The library will contain the most complete collection extant of literature bearing on the subject of electricity, and the museum will hold specimens of almost every electrical contrivance ever invented.

Throughout the handsomely furnished club house every conceivable electrical novelty and apparatus will find a corner and the many new and wonderful uses to which the subtle current will be forced will surprise and astonish even the most prosaic individual. The many wonders that will be presented to the casual visitor will lead him to believe he is in a veritable Aladdin's palace. Electric lights of every form and variety will illuminate the different rooms, from the steady-burning incandescent to the most weird and fantastic sort known to the guild. Fountains will glow with hidden fire, doors will open without visible hands, fans driven with great velocity with only a wire attachment will cool the atmosphere, cloths will be removed from the biliard tables of their own volition as one enters the billiard rooms, shoes will be blackened without the intervention of human hands, and garments will receive a vigorous brushing without manuel labor. Electricity will super sede, as far as possible, the use of African drawn and digits. From the most distants rooms in the house an order can be sent to the restaurant or bar without waiting for a servant to a nswer and take ther order. He only answers when he brings the material required.

Besides these useful electrical appurtenances there will be more than one quiet pitfall for the unwary or too inquisitive visitor, for electricians could scarcely forego the pleasure of a practi cal joke. Easy chairs will be so arranged as to become seats of torment, billiard cues may turn to red-hot conductors when lifted; drinking cups, be sides the wine or water within their brims, may contain in its innacent-look ing handle a paralyzing dose af electric There will be no end of the useful. the strange and jocular uses to which the unknown current will be put in its own strange home.

The club will formally open its new

house early in November.

Drawbaugh's "Electrical Paradox." Electrical Review: The sound record-

ing electrical machine of Daniel Draw-He was astonished to find that he was baugh is called an "electrical paradox" by the inventor. It consists of what not driving his horse on the avenue. He knew nothing of the brilliant flash of lightning; he did not hear the crash Mr. Drawbaugh calls a microphone and a registering dial. The microphone, which is extremely sensitive, is placed of thunder that came instantaneously with it. He felt no shock, and could not in a hollow iron tube which is hermetidispossess himself of the thought that he was still driving along the road; and cally sealed. The microphone, when it is to be used on land is attached to an iron screw with a very fine thread, by when he recovered his full health he said to his mind there was neither time means of which it is sunk into the earth. nor incident between the period when An insulated wire, which may be buried he was driving the horse and whipping or run over tree tops, as the emergency him up to a faster pace, as he saw may necessitate, connects with a galshower coming fast upon him and the moment when he awoke as from a vanic battery and the registering dial, which may be placed miles away. The registering dial is surrounded by a fream to consciousness three or four days afterward. Nor would the conneedle that works from the zero point. demned criminal, lying upon his bed, feel the slightest touch, should the Underneath the dial, in the small

circular brass box that it covers, is an-

other needle in the form of a walking-

beam, like those seen on side-wheel steamboats. When the vibrations of

sound, either by the medium of earth,

water or air waves, affect the sensitive

nicrophone, the needle beneath the dial

is at once caused to dip. The dipping puts one end of the steel into a diminu-

ive pot of mercury and a new local

current of electricity is started, which moves the needle on the face of the dial

and serves to give the alarm. The practical working of the instrument is

ntended to do away almost entirely with

the picket lines of an army. To give an instance, a commanding officer may sit

in his tent supplied with a registering

dial and keep informed of approach of a

large body of troops from any direction

direction, by a proper distribution of the stakes containing the hermetically scaled microphones, a dozen of which may be used, as the situ-

fect the microphone, that instant the

the effect is shown on the face of the

lial by the turning of the needle from

the zero point. The instant the sound

ceases at the microphone, the needle flies back to the zero point again. The

ame local current that moves the needle

can be made to ring a bell, or sound an

alarm gong. For use at sea the arrange-

ment is similar, except that the micro-

phone will be inclosed in a hermetically

called box of gutta percha or some other

naterial that will withstand the action

of the water.
It is Mr. Drawbaugh's intention to

put into this box also a small hammer,

which will strike a metal plate each

time the microphone is affected. He argues that on a war vessel miles of

wire may be carried. To one end the

box containing the microphone and hammer is to be attached and cast

adrift astern. The movement of any

arge body within this radius will be

registered on the dial. The extent of the radius cannot as yet be accurately

Bell's Patent Canceled in Austria.

The Electrician (London) contains the following, which indicates that the

anti-Bell argument in the controversy

as to whether Mr. Bell invented the

telephone now in commercial use throughout the world has been ac-

"The efforts of the telephone com-

pany of Austria to get the Bell patent

canceled have at last been successful. The result of the decision of the Aus-

trian ministry of commerce and the

Hungarian ministry of agriculture, in-dustry and trade, dated October 28,1887,

seems to be that all those clauses of

Bell's patent which refer to the tele-

phone are canceled only those referring to the multiple telegraphy being allowed to stand. Certain clauses were

canceled because the telephone com-

pany of Austria was able to prove prior

publication, and others were canceled

because the company proved that they

according to Austrian law, can not be the proper subject of a patent.

with those relied on by counsel in the

great argument before the supreme

court of the United States and especial-

ly by Mr. Lowrey, one of the counsel

against the Bell company. That gen-tleman insisted that the principal Bell

patent was intended at the filing of the

application to relate only to multiple

elegraphy by means of musical notes;

that the subsequent stretching of its

terms by the courts to cover all trans

mission of sounds varying in pitch.loud-

ness and quality. Including speech

brought it into the conflict with the

published discoveries in 1861 of Phillip

Reis, of Germany, and that the broad

interpretation which Bell's asignees

were (in order to shut out all competi-

tors who succeeded in sending speech)

driven to give to his famous fifth claim

resulted in a monopoly to the use of a

law of nature. The supreme court will

therefore have to pass on the same ques-

tions as those which appear to have

been passed upon in Austria, but

whether with the same result remains

Electricity and Fire Hazard.

Glancing back for fifty years at the evo-

lution in illuminates, from the primitive

candle Idown to the modern electric

light, it will be seen that the advent of

each new discovery in this line was in

every case followed by an increased fire

hazard for a time, until the public be-came better acquainted with the prop-

erties of each new discovery. Thus the

candle gave place to whale oil, that in

gas, and finally the electric light. As

in brilliancy, so also does st exceed them

in inherent dangers that must be

guarded against before it can be handled

Of all the illuminants, none came into

public favor so rapidly as electricity. It

is for this reason that the hazard is so

great. In the great demand the re-

sources of the electric light companies

were strained to their utmost, and hun-

dreds of workmen were employed in

running wires who knew scarcely any

thing of the nature of the force with which they had to deal. In such a con-

dition of affairs, it is not strange that a

great deal of botched and dangerous

work was allowed to pass muster.

Naturally, the fire underwriters were

quick to see how much their interests

as a necessity, and rules were made

rules have of late become still

such a thing as going too far?

were imperiled by a force which had at the same time come to be looked upon

regard to its use which the public had to comply with before the risks could

be accepted. All this was well enough

in its way and necessary in the incip-

iency of electric lighting; but these

stringent and multitudinous, until the

question areses whether there is not

Death by Electricity.

Hartford (Conn.) Times: We recol-lect an incident that occurred many

years ago which strengthened the be-lief that an electric shock which de-

prived one of his senses was accom-

panied by no pain. Mr. Spencer

Graves was driving a one-horse wagon

on Albany avenue, near the Kenyon tavern. A severe thunder shower came

up, a bolt of lightning knocked the horse and wagon over, and threw Graves out upon the ground senseless.

We saw him a few moments after the

occurrence. He was almost black in the face. Restoratives were applied,

and he was conveyed to his home. It was

several days before he came to con-

sciousness. But when he awoke one

day he expressed great surprise to find that he was at home and in bed.

in safety

latter far exceeds its predecessors

turn to burning fluid, then kerosene

New York Commercial Bulletin

principles which,

embodied scientific

corded a hearing and approval:

air or earth vibrations caused by ramp of feet or the sound of voices af-

ation

stated. .

demands. The instant

the

dash out his life.

electric shock from a powerful battery

Caught by Electricity. Chicago Herald: One of the members of the police force of Boston is a thorough electrician, and when off duty is constantly experimenting with captive lighting. He has his residence wired from attic to cellar, and makes the elec-tric fluid do all that it is capable of therein. For the past few days, says the Boston Herald his milk has been stolen, can and all. He made up his mind that the thief must be captured and called to his aid his favorite electrical appliaances. The milkman had been in the habit of leaving lacteal fluid on a little shelf beside the rear door of the house. In order to reach this door, it was necessary to pass by the front entrance and go down an alleyway some fifty feet long. Mr. Electrician went to work and connected his wires with the shelf so arranged the circuit that the removal of the can from its receptacle would strike a gong in the diningroom. Yesterday morning he went home early and took up his position under the gong. Soon he heard the milkman stop and leave the can in its place. He waited patiently for further developments, and just as he was dropping into a doze, zip! whir-r-r! went the gong over his head. To spring from his chair and dart for the front door was but the work of a second, and he landed on the sidewalk at the alleyway entrance in season to nab the marauder, who was coming out with the can in his grasp. He did not take him into custody, but it is fair to assume that there was not dust enough left in the fellow's coat to cause irritation in a midget's optic. The fellow will probably not attempt to purloin that officer's milk for some time to come.

A New Electric Project.

Minneapolis Tribune: Probably no well-informed person now doubts the ultimate success of electricity as a motive power, however much experimentation may be requisite before steam can be dispensed with. But few people have contemplated the revolution in methods that will follow the success of of electricity as a motor. It will not be simply a substitute for steam, but it will make possible many things which steam cannot accomplish. For example according to the Electric Review, "there is under way in Baltimore the construction of an elevated frame work, the main features of which are two narrow rails, upon which shall run a vessel or cartridge capable of holding express or mail mafter, newspapers, baggage, or freight of any kind. Above these rails and equi-distant from them is to run a third rail or copper conducting cable, through which the electricity will pass and propel the vehicle. It is stated that the freight cartridge, filled with newspapers in Baltimore, would land them in New York in a little more than an hour and a quarter. Thus papers going to press at 3 o'clock in the morning would be at New York shortly after 4 o'clock. The electric carriage will fly along at great velocity, and the invention provides for lubrication as the automatic express rain speeds upon its way." Here we have a project for doing on a large scale and for long distances by electricity what the pneumatic tube can only do on a comparatively small scale. The idea is entirely feasible upon its face, and we are assured by the Baltimore Sun that the "Electric Dispatch Company mean business. The inventions of the past fifty years give us some clue to the direction in which future advancement will lie; but it requires a very lively exercise of the constructive imagination to realize even faintly the changes that the next half century will bring about.

Dangers of the Electric Light. Taken all in all the electric light has been far less prolific in danger than was prophesied at the beginning. As yet there is no reliable data to be obtained upon this important point. While the number of fires due to electric light wires is approximately known the ratio of such fires to the actual number of buildings equipped with electric light is not ascertainable; but the opinion of experts places the percentage from this cause at a very low figure. As our knowledge in this direction advances the hazard will contine until it will be possible to use the electric light with even more safety than gas. In the meantime, while the rules of the fire underwriters may seem at times too rigid, it is best after all to err on the safe side.

Electrical Brevities. A large percentage of the workmen in Mr. Edison's laboratory are engaged in perfecting his system of electric lightng, and he has strong hopes of ultimatey supplanting both gas for lighting puroses and steam for manufacturing with electricity. In reference to the practical application of electricity, the modern dynamo machine is the cause of this new era of electricity. The extent of that development may be seen in the fact that in the past seven years there has been established in the United States alone over 1,000 electric plants, at a cost of \$20,000,000, and these 1,000 plants have increased the use of incandescent globes by at least 1,000,000.

Experiments on the speed of the elecric current prove that if a proper conluctor could be wound around the glob: a signal parting from it at any point of it would return to the starting point in one-half of a second.

Paris is to have 2000,000 electric lights planted in its streets. The Edison Electric Light company, of Baltimore, proposes to light streets, residences or other buildings, and pro-vide motive power for machinery. The

company intends to place all its wires under ground. H. S. Foster, superintendent of the Millville-Schuyler Electric Light company, met with a serious accident and a narrow escape from death, on Friday night, at the engine room of the com-pany in Millville, N. Y. He caught his hand in a switch board and received electricity sufficient enough to furnish a current for thirty-eight are lights. His left arm and hand were burned to the bone, the flesh bursting in several places and hanging loose from the bone. A ring on his fittle finger was melted.

A company in Buenos Ayres has recently ordered the material for a complete system of telephones from the Societe Generale de Telephones at Paris. Over two thousand subscribers have been obtained, and the company proposes to erect a tower in the river, which will serve as a maritime tele-phone station. The harbor of Buenos Ayres is shallow, so that vessels are obliged to anchor several miles from the city. Telephone ommunication by

means of a tower near the anchorage

will be serviceable. Electricity is something that can be measured, and measured, too, more accurately than we can measure other things, such as liquids and solids. We can send a certain definite pressure through a wire, and we can estimate the quantity far more accurately than n measuring other things.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES. Miss Columbia was the first girl to get a

New Jersey.

Round skirts, with panels almost entirely plain, are very much the fashion. Among materials for spring hots, straw, it said, will cut an important figure.

Folds and puffs of net or crepe go even apon such wintry materials as cloth and felt Young widows have discarded the crimped white bonnet ruche, though elderly ladies still retain it.

Pulling weeds is not so unpleasant work. particularly when they grow on a pretty little widow's bonnet.

A comely figure in a woman has its charm. But it is the incomely figure that influences the average wife hunter.

Some ladies in New York city wear bou quets of natural flowers to evening entertainments that cost \$100 each. When a Boston girl reads one of Howell's

love stories she is generally affected to tears, and little icicles form on her cheeks. Stylish winter traveling dresses are made of dark Russian blue broadcloth, trimmed

with very narrow bands of black fox. Many a poor woman thinks she can do nothing without a husband, and when she gets one she can do nothing with him.

Hare hunting is becoming a popular recreation with ladies in North Carolina. They sometimes spend whole days in the field. In England there is a society conducted by ladies for the promoting of long service among servants. Valuable prizes are given. President Tyler's widow is still living at the advanced age of ninety. He has sons doing a good medical practice in Washing-

Girdles of fur are not likely to become generally popular or fashionable, for the impor-tant reason that they "rum a woman's fig-

Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, widow of the blind postmaster-general of England, talks of com-ing to this country to deliver a course of lec-

New spring gloves will be in gobelins, copper and leather shades, disfigured with a mixture of tinsel and heavy Greek em-

broidery. Mistress-Did you put the coal on the stove Bridget! New importation—I did mum, but it will be sum toime before it gits hot, fur

ther fire's out. A lady book-keeper, who recently married and presented her husband with twins, com-plains that she doesn't like double-entry housekeeping.

A new cosmetic has been put on the mar ket under the name of "Anti-chap." It is probably designed for old maids, and to be used on the lips. The newest thing in mourning is that the

girl whom death bereaves of her accepted lover may wear a black ribbon as a testimonial of her grief. The Minneapolis Woman's Exchange pays

\$20,000 a year into the hands of needy women who could not, probably, without it find a market for their work. The young man who would waste time kissing a young girl's hand would cat the brown paper bag and leave the hot-house grapes for some one else.

Miss Sallie Kennedy is one of the most suc cessful real estate agents in Washington. In one week recently she cleared several thousand dollars in commissions.

All sorts of new and pretty things in silver are introduced for dinner favors this season, and people who dine out a great deal are making a unique collection. Belva Lockwood is in Washington and goes

about the city riding a tricycle. She is now eulogizing the Mormous, saying they are frugal, honest, brave and moral. Duchesse lace is a favorite trimming for velvet bonnets. It is boxpleated and drawn into a shell both at front and back, between

which it wakes a ruffle on the brim. A Philadelphia paper tells its readers that gentlemen, as well as ladies, "wear gloves to dinner parties, and do not remove them until they reach the table and are seated.'

A girl who weighs 120 pounds and has \$30,000 in her own right, no matter how homely unattractive of cross-tempered she may be, is worth her weight in gold.

After the dinner—Miss. Gotham—What an elegant menu they had. Miss Chicago—Did they! Well, now, I didn't notice it. You see, I was so busy sizing up the bill of fare. The name of the young lady who is writing sensational articles in the eastern papers, over the nom de plume of Nellie Blye, is Pink E. Cochrane, and her home is in Pittsburg.

Dressy frocks for misses of cashmere or crepeline, have the cris-cross honeycomb shirring on yoke, waist and sleeves, with velvet pointed girdle, deep front drapery, and skirt edged with a six-inch velvet band Bridal toilets with corsages slightly pointed front and back, made of white velvet or satin striped with velvet and combined with heavy corded silk, are the latest expression

of elegance. Sleeves seem about to undergo radical changes. The open bell-shaped sieeve does not seem to become very popular, but the close coat sleeve is very largely replaced by others much more elaborate.

It is safe to say that flowers will be the oring garniture, as never before were all lossoms and leaves, from rose and rhodo dendron to maiden hair and eucalyptus, so

perfectly imitated as just now. Red continues to be the favorite color in winter dresses. It is mostly used for underskirts, over which is draped a brown or gray frequently partly if not entirely red.

Very new gowns are made V-shaped at the back of the neck and U-shaped in front, with the rest of the alphabet still to hear fromwhile sleeves are slightly longer and by spring will be perceptible to the naked eye. There is said to be but one pin a day made for each inhabitant of the United States; but if you should happen to put your arm around the waist of a young woman you will find that she has the entire 60,000,000 on her per-

Mrs. Mackey's latest fancy is an Angora cat. She has a beautiful male specimen, of tortoise shell and gray, with a tail as thick as a fashionable boa. A collar, jeweled with liamonds and sapphires, adorns the animal's

neck. A California widow had plans for a \$50,000 monument for her late departed, but when the lawyers got through fighting over the estate the widow was doing housework at 22 per week for the man who designed the

nonument. A sleeve much affected by the loveliness that needs the foreign aid of ornament, is a soft puff, of the gown stug, reaching quite to the elbow, with a frill helow of lace or lisse, deep at the outer edge, and next to nothing on the inner.

Ruth Perry, a seventeen-year-old schooll girl of Middleton, N. Y., just for a lark robbed a farmer's hen-roost the other night, and was sent to the calaboose for a month had rich parents, and is now out of limbo under bond.

Blue fox is, with Russian sable, one of the most fashionable trimmings of the season. Feather boas, colored in fashionable shades of gray or brown, or in their own natural hues, however, serve the purpose equally well at a much less cost.

A prominent society lady in New York cannot go to sleep without putting her thumb in her mouth. She has tried in vain to cure herself of the habit. She got it in childhood and has kept it in mature years, in spite of many attempts at a cure. The genuine toboggan suit is short and full like a Highlander's kilt, is worn with full drawers of the same make and leather leg-

gins, and warranted to make the Venus de Milo and Goddess of Liberty, rolled into oue, look a figure of fun as well as frolic. Mrs. Paran Stevens, who owns the Victoria hotel. N. Y., was in her girlhood a waiter girl in a Lowell restaurant while her husband began life as a stable boy. She is worth \$6,000,000 and her hotel is hendquarters for

the English aristocracy in this country. The newest bridesmald's muffs are quite narrow, only wide enough to hold the tips of narrow, only wide enough to hold the tips of one's fingers; but on each side a long-pointed wing is drawn down, showing the lining, and edged with swansdown. The gloved hand and wrist is set off to great advantage by

this shape White and gold is throughout a favorite combination. Young matrons particularly

affect evening gowns of white broadcloth, finnel or chuddar cloth, heavily enriched with gold—silver, too, sometimes—and the fancy further appears in both hats and bon-

Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall and twenty-five other ladies of Indianapolis have formed a "Ramabai Circle" for the purpose of interesting people in the education of the widows of high-caste Brahmins. Of course there are no widows or heathens in Indianapolis who require assistance.

It is said that there are two sisters living near Delta, Ga., whose ages are between fifty and sixty-six years, who have not seen each other in sixteen years. They live only four miles apart, and are on perfectly friendly terms. No cause whatever is assigned for

the seeming indifference. , 'The women who have the finest com-plexions live in foggy countries,' said a con-noisseur, and the women who have dry and harsh complexions live in a dry, sunny country." Dampness seems to permeate the fiesh and keep the skin soft. That is why there are so many pretty complexions in England.

The fashionable boutonniere is either a single rose er a bunch of violets, or mayhap as many as three buds. At large and cere-monious dinners, where favors are laid at every plate, each gentleman finds at his a rose or other flower matching the corsage bouquet at the plate of the lady he takes out.

The very newest garniture is the ten-end bow, made of watered ribbon with ten-pointed drooping ends and five or six upright loops closely strapped. It is worn at one side of the head-gear, and offset by a huge dabliar rosette on the other side, to the making of which in the height of style six yard of ribbon are necessary. A Buffalo, N. Y., protective committee has

women. It was mainly an aggregate of small sums due female wage earners, and was the work of the Woman's Educational and In-dustrial union, which defends, with the advice of able lawyers, the rights of weak and friendless members os the sex whenever as-For young ladies very elegant tight-fitting

jackets are made of warm cloth, with plas-tron, collar and facings of astrakhan or beaver. The small muff of the same fur is fastened with a silk cord round the neck. It is in good taste to wear also the cloth cap or beret of the same cloth as the jacket, and trimmed with fur to match and with an aigrette of feathers. The wife of one of our United States sena

tors recently made forty-eight calls in a single afternoon. A genius for figures has found out that if her calls had occupied four hours she must have made twelve calls au hours sne must have made twelve calls an hour, or one every five minutes. Deducting the time it took her to go from house to house, the average duration of a call would be three minutes. This is one of the queer ways of society.

A feature of the fashions in fancy jewelry this season is the increasing variety of ways in which watches are carried. There is the bangle watch, the girdle time-piece, new devices in chatchaine watches, and in Paris and London are manufactured umbrellas for ladies and walking-sticks for gentlemen, with tiny watches on the tops of the handles. Watches are also inserted in the centre of arriage bags.

Long, stately Russian tunies with straight draperies slightly raised at each side to show the hem of the underdress are made of Devonshire suitings. There are also exhibited as late importations tailor-made costumes of Queen's tweed and camel's hair, with sharppointed bodices formed with odd sleeves in early English style, to which are applied straight, full skirts caught up carelessly at the left side with long slender girdles of silk

SINGULARITIES.

A hen in Bay City, Mich., strangled to leath in attempting to swallow a live mouse.

all over town, but always finds its way home without assistance. A Washington (Ind.) dentist has found a curiosity in a lower molar tooth which has four distinct roots—a thing, it is said, rarely

A large swan, with plumage of pure white, but with a black beak and feet, was recently shot on Bush river, near Newberry, N. C. It measured six feet from tip to tip During a recent storm at the mouth of the

Columbia river in Oregon the waves dashed over the top of the lighthouse, 190 feet above the sea level ank extinguished the light. A mule over sixty years old is owned by

Aunt Nancy Honaker of Laynesville, Ky It came from Virginia over sixty years ago and still carns its living under the saddle and efore a buggy. M. K. Hammond of Summerville. Ga., cut down an old oak tree on his far the other day found in the heart a blade of a knife.

rings on the tree show that it is at least fiftyeight years old. A young girl at Keokuk, Iowa, fell on a bridge, and, being unable to rise immediately, her tongue froze to the iron railway, and re-mained in that condition until she was re-

leased by a passer-by. A boy in Cochranton, Pa., evades the anti ferret law in a novel manner. He catches i rat in a box trap, ties a string aroud its neck,

takes the rat to the rabbit's hole while the hunter holds the string. On the day of the Juneral of the late Dr. Wallage of New Castle, Pa., his favorite dog, a large Irish setter, moved about uneasily until the procession started, then took a posi

etery. Ashes from the volcano of Cotopaxi, which fell at a distance of 120 miles from the mountain, were found by analysis to consist of quartz, feldspar, maquetite and specular ron ore. Silver was present at the rate of 200 grains per ton.

A Cincinnati man, whose favorite driving

tion under the hearse and walked to the cem-

mare fell sick, turned her out to pasture among a lot of mules. While she lay, too feeble to care what was going on, they ate her mane and tale off as thoroughly as a barper could have cut them. Near Burwell, Neb., is a well 160 feet deep,

with pleety of water- Some days the wel sucks any small article near to the depths below; on other days the suction is from the bottom, so strong at times that it makes a whistling noise that can be heard fifteen rods away.

A performer in a winter circus in New York is delighting the small boys by picking up his trick donkey and carrying it out of the ring at the close of each performance. The animal weighs 600 pounds. The circus nan began lifting it when it was young, and nas kept it up ever since.

A colored woman, the wife of Willis Elis of Albany, Ga., gave birth the other day to twin boys. They are said to have weighed the enormous amount of thirty-seven pounds, one turning the scales at twenty pounds and the other at seventeen, the heaviest babies ever known. Mother and children are doing

A rattlesnake was discovered carrying off half-grown turkey near Waukeenah, Fla. and two dogs were set upon it. It struck both animals and both died, but the turkey was released unharmed, which is proof that snakes do not poison their own food. snake was six feet seven inches long and had fifteen rattles.

A farmer living in Greene county, Ohio, has forty-five hogs. While localing at them one day he discovered that forty-four had only short tails and that the remaining one had a long fine tail. After trying for some days to find out what had become of the miss-ing tails he finally saw the long-tailed hog going among the others and biting off a piece from the shotr tail of each.

George N. Henry, of Steubenville, O., eat which he keeps in his store, and which by its elever exploits has attracted much local attentian. The other day Mr. Henry was using a lead pencil in marking tags, and laid it down for a moment, when the cat picked it up in its teeth and, pawing one of the tags over, began scribbling in imitation

Jennie Gibson, a handsome girl of six-een, living with her parents at Arkwright. N. Y., has never seen the world by daylight. though enabled by lamplight to sew and read just as clearly as anybody. Up to the age of four or five years she was believed to be to tally blind. The parents noticed that after four or five years she was believed to be to-taily blind. The parents noticed that after the lamp was lighted, she gave evidence of seeing, and gradually this power of sight grew upon her, until the little one played with her dolls and toys with artificial as eagerly as other children by daylight.

A ship which arrived at San Francisco the other day had on board a curious animal. It has some characteristics of the crocodile, but is covered with a coat of short bristles, or hair, which gives it a most peculiar appearance. It has been domesticated to a certain extent, and will permit the captain or any of the crew to approach it, and receive their

stranger approaches it distends its big jaws and shows fight. The species to which it belongs is unknown to the cre, who called it the "wooly crocodile." It is said to be quite as much at home in the water as on the land. It moves actively, and weighs about forty

IMPIETIES.

pounds.

An interrupted prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep, and—O, Lord, but your feet are cold!" Lots of men who say they are "soldiers of

the Lord" would not pass muster if in-spected on their merits. A witty woman says that when she wears

an expensive bonnet to church she asks for-giveness, just as for her other sins. The most trying position a truthful clergy man can be in is to be preaching the funeral services of a man who died rich and mean. A religious weekly says that about 2,000,-000 Fins are "grouping in darkness.". The missionaries should introduce the electric

Rev. George Smith, of Macon, says that Milledgeville has some very clever sinners, who receive reproof with more grace and ess improvement than any people he ever

knew. It may be difficult for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven, but he has the satis-faction at present, in this inhospitable cli-mate, of being able to buy a little coal now

and then. Some people talk politics and theology as if they meant to settle all the questions that have puzzled mankind since Adam's time, but the next generation will have something to talk about, just the same.

There are times when a man feels that one good sneeze would do him more good than a \$10 legacy, but when the sneeze comes just as the visiting cider is saying grace at the breakfast table a man does not feel that

A violent inference: "Little boy," said an old lady, "is your father a christian? Does he fear the Lord?" "I guess he does," replied the little boy. "I know when he started for church las' Sunday he took his gun with "What can you tell me about Esau?

queried the pedagogue. "Esau," responded the youth, with alacrity of one who feels himself, for once, on safe ground, "Esau was a writer of fables who sold his copyright for bottle of potash." She was naughty one day and her mother

was talking to her, much to the young lady's evident impatience. "Do you know who sees you, Katie, when you are naughty?"
"There, mainma," exclaimed Miss Katie, "I don't want to hear any of the God business to-day.

A Washington correspondent says that "an attempt has been made to compel senators to attend the prayers of the chaplain, but has been a failure." That doesn't look well for the senators, but it doubtless saves the chaplain from a prayer test that would be also a The simple Irishwoman's baby had a faint-

The simple frishwoman's baby had it fainting spell and the doctor came. He called for
some water, and was about to sprinkle it
over the child's face to restore it. The
mother stopped him. "Hould on, doctor,
hould on! I sint for you to cure my baby, I
didn't sind for you to baptize him. I don't
want any child of mine baptized by a midical
man." Little Eddie was provoked into saying

darn it" in a fit of petulance, when I tle four-year-old sister Fannie reproved him. "Don't you know it's awful wicked to swear so, Eddie," she asked. "Where'll you go to when you die! You won't go where the Lord and God and Christ and Jesus and all them folks go to!"

Southern editors engaged in circulating the indexed story ought to be ashamed of them selves, as they have no evidence of its truth-fulness: "Rev. Mr. Martin, of New Orleans. colored, was a barber originally. After he was ordained his first duty was to baptise a child. Wetting his hands in the water bowl, he laid it on the child's head, his mind re verting to his calling, he began rubbing the head vigorously, and, turning to the astonished mother, said: 'Shampoo!' '

Prof. G. F. Wright in his recent visit to Alaska discovered a queer passage in the Twenty-third Psalm as translanted into the language of the natives. The missionary who made the translation found some difficulty with the first five words, 'The Lord is my Shepherd," because in Alaska there is no domestic sheep, and no shepherds. He thought he had got over the difficulty until he heard an Indian read the passage, and then he found he had made it read: "The Lord is a first-class mountain sheep hunter.

LDUCATIONAL.

The McCormick Theological seminary, at Chicago, has 117 students. Lot less Latin so much as more English is he need of American education from top to bottom. It is pretty certain that Prof. Patton will

succeed Dr. McCosh as president of Princeton university. Prof. C. F. Richardson, of Dartmouth col-lege, is now at work on the second volume of his "American Literature."

There are forty-three log school-houses in Iowa. This is the number given in the report of the state superintendent for 1887.

A Parsee girl named Sorabji has just been graduated in the University of Bombay in the "first class," a distinction won at the same time by but five men. The oldest living graduate of Yale college is Rev. David Lathrop Hunn, of Buffalo. N.

Y. He is ninety-eight years old and has preached to three generations. The Harvard catalogue for 1887-88 shows a total enrollment of 1,812, distributed as follows: Academic, 1, 138; law, 215; and medicine, 263. The increase over last year in 131.

is 124. Prof. Webster, the new president of Union college, is distinguished for his scientific re-searches and his collection of marine zoolog-ical specimens, gathered by himself on the Atlantic coast, is said to be one of the finest in the country. Some of the Catholic churches in Cincin

nati have made tuition free in their parochia

febools. It is intended to assess the cost of the school on all the members of the church. If the experiment is a success it will likely be adopted by all the churches. Nannie Jones, a normal graduate at Fisk

university, of the class of 1886, is to go, under the auspices of the American board, to the southeastern part of Africa, about 6:0 miles from Natal. She is the first single colored woman sent out by the American board. A bill has been introduced in the Ohio

legislature to render compulsory instruction in the common schools on the nature of alcohol drinks and their effects upon the human system, and the measure is exciting much discussion in the public prints of that state.

H. J. Furber, jr., a young Chicagoan not yet twenty, and now a student at the University of Berlin, has conceived the idea of founding in Chicago a great university, to be modeled after that at Heidelberg. He will devote \$1,000,000 to the project as ment to other citizens to join him in the movement.

It is not necessary that the schools should

teach everything, but enable the pupil, by wise training, to learn anything he chooses; and as the basis of this ability he must, first of all, know the power and the precise use of language. There is no danger of over education, but every danger of education without a foundation. A recent writer in one of the English mag-azines discusses the possibility of over-edu-cation, and he justly asserts that no educa-tion is worthy the name except that which

hardens and invigorates the frame, layin;

the foundation for health of bedy and mind-at the same time forming the character and imparting sufficient knowledge to enable an ndividual to cultivate that special taste which nature has given him. Old pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emptied by suffering humanity. a mass of sickening, disgusting medi-cine the poor stomach has to contend with. Too much strong medicine. Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly and surely taking the place of all this class

ing from a disordered condition of the liver, kidneys' stomach and bowels. A large number of clergymen of St. Louis have been indicted for failing to comply with the law requiring them to return marriage

of drugs, and in curing all the ills aris-

licenses so that they can be recorded after the ceremony has been performed. A Pole named Hent listezski recently settled a few miles from Binghampton. From the jagged appearance of his name we should take him to be a section of barbed wire fence caresses with evident pleasure, but if a rather than a pole.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The Experience of an Engineer from the Keystone State

How He Escaped from the Clutches of a Relentless Enemy Who Was Devoid of Either Heart or Conscience.

One of the happiest young men in Omaha to-day is Mr. D. S. Irvin, who recently arrived in this city from the Keystone state and who now rooms in the Higgins block on Howard street. To a gentleman who knew him while an engineer at the Penna. Steel company's works at Steelton, Pa., noting his countenance beaming with a satisfied, happy look, and inquiring the cause of the radical change, Mr. Irvin said: "I have been troubled with chronic catarrh for ten years, during which time I have suffered horrors which the tongue is inadequate to portray, having during that time been treated by several prominent physicians, and used patent medicines without stint, all of which failed to do mo any good; in fact, life became almost a burden. My catarrh had extended into the bronchial tunes; at times I expectorated blood, had night sweats, and was on the road to consumption.



"I had a dull, heavy headache, nose all stuffed up from a constant dripping from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others thick, tenacious mueus, purulent, bloody and putrid; my eyes weak watery and inflamed. There was a ringing in my ears, and from one of them there was a constant discharge of matter; for the last nine years deafness, constant hawking and coughing to clear the throat; expectorations of offensive matter, together with scales from ulcers. My voice had a masal twang, breath very offensive, smell and taste gone, a sensation of digziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debillepression, a hacking cough and general debil-

Well," continued Mr. Irvin, "I was acquainted with anumber of people in the east who had been successfully treated by Drs. McCoy and Henry before they came west, and noticed their advertisements in the Omaha papers. I made up my mind to place myself under their care and see if they could do anything for me. After a careful examination they told me the drums of my ears were sound and that, in their opinion, my hearing could be entirely restored. I began treatment at once. The doctor washed my ears out with rome kind of oll and warm water, after which he passed a probe of some kind into my nose. He then diluted my ears and to my great

SURFRISE I COULD HEAR MUCH BETTER.

"I went to his office every day, followed the directions very minutely, and now, at the expiration of five weeks, I am entiroly cured, and I am truly thankful for the great blessing of health bestowed upon me by Drs. McCyy and Henry's treatment. I can unreservedly recommend them to any one troubled with chronic catarch. No disease," continued Mr. Irvin, "is so common, more deceptive, dangerous and less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians."

Mr. Irvin is an exceedingly well informed "Well," continued Mr. Irvin, "I was acquaint-

hysicians."
Mr. Irvin is an exceedingly well informed

rentleman, and can be found at the above samed place where he will fully corroborate the

Signal Dangers Which Are Made

Known Before Consumption

Appears.

When catarrh has existed in the head and upper part of the throat for any length of time—the patient living in the district where people are subject to catarrhal affection, and the disease has been left uncared, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the wind-pipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air into the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and mucus arising from catarrh, and means made instances become plugged up so that the air caunot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and with difficulty.

In other cases there is a sound of cracking and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient also has hot flashes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is When catarrh has existed in the head and

hot flashes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, feit in the chest, behind the breast bone or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last a few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes at intervals, is hacking in character and usually most troublesome in the morning on arising or going to bed at night, at d it may be the first evidence of the disease extending in the lungs.

At first there may be nothing brought up by the cough; then there is a little tough, tenacious muchus, which the patient finds great difficulty in bringing up.

cus, which the patient finds great difficulty in bringing up.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by tough mucous—so violent as to cause vomit-ing. Later on the mucous that is raised is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucous. In

are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucous. In cases the patient becomes very pale, has fever and expectorates before any cough appears. In some cases small masses of cheesy substance are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emit a bad odor. In other cases particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lumps indicates serious mischief ut work into the lungs.

In some cases caturith will extend into the lungs in a few weeks; in other cases it may be months or even years before the disease attacks the lungs sufficiently to cause serious interference with the general health. When the disease has developed to such a point the patient is said to have catarrhal consumption. With bronchial catarrh there is more or less fever which differs with the different parts of the day—slight in the morning, higher in the afternoon and evening.

Sometimes during the day the patient has a creeping, chilly sensation, which may last froin half an hour to an hour the surface of the body feeling dry and hot. During the night, near the morning, there may be sweats.

The pulse is usually more rapid than normal,

The pulse is usually more rapid than normal,

The pulse is usually more rapid than normal, and the patient loses flesh and strength. A fresh cold is all that is needed at this point to develop rapid consumption. In some instances the patient loses flesh and strength slowly. The muscles gradually waste away. Then the patient gradually regains some of his strength, only to lose it again.

A weak stem ich is a dislike for food, which seems to have lost its taste, oauses the patient to think he has a disease of the stomach firstead of the lungs. With these diarrhoa usually occurs, and there is some disturbance of the kidneys. In bronchial catarrh the voice often becomes weak, husky and hoarse. There is a burning pain in the throat with difficulty in swellowing.

DOCTOR

J. CRESAP McCOY,

Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York,

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(Late of University of Pennsylvania

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